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THE NEWS.—Michael Leahy had both his arms blown off by the premature discharge of a canon, which he was assisting to fire, at Milwaukee, on the arrival of the 24th regiment. Amputation was made below the elbows.—Village lots for residences at Chippewa Falls sell at from \$1 to \$15. More dwelling houses are wanted there says the *Union*.—Waupun by the recent census, has 1927 inhabitants. W. G. Whipple, of Milwaukee, delivers the 4th of July oration at Waupun this year.—The Richland county *Observer* says: "Mr. C. H. Smith has shown us a bit of wool ten inches in length, which is a sample of the wool on 400 sheep lately purchased by Mr. I. S. Haseltine in Canada. Mr. Haseltine is now shearing them. The sheep are of the Cotswold kind and must be hardy and profitable to butcher. A large quantity of wool has been sheared in this county this spring." Crops are looking well in this county. Large quantities of sorghum are growing.—The Dodgeville *Chronicle* says that an impression prevails among the ignorant people of that county—and it is sorry to confess there are such—that there is a government tax of \$5 each upon children!

Mr. Wm. Van Kirk, of Neenah, took a fleece of wool from a two years old buck the other day, which was the growth of but eleven and a half months, and weighed 16 lbs.—The Lodge of Good Templars at Beaver Dam is the largest in the State.—The Whitewater *Register* says: "Mr. Amariah Richmond, of this town, took from his Spanish merino buck, Wrinkler, this spring, a fleece weighing 38 lbs. gross."—The Berlin *Current* says the late drought shortened the fruit crop in that section very materially.—The *Wisconsin* mentions that Brevet Major George W. Nichols, who has many friends in that city, is writing a book about Sherman's campaign in Georgia and Carolinas. The Harpers are to publish it. Major N., was on General Sherman's staff and has had rare opportunities for observation.—The Beaver Dam *Citizen* states that the anniversary exercises of Wayland University will occur on the 26th. A tannery is about to be established at Beaver Dam.—Speaking of the oil prospects at Palmyra, the Whitewater *Register* says: "The developments from the oil sections still continue favorable. The drill in the well now boring has penetrated to a little over one hundred feet, going through forty feet of soil and over sixty feet of hard lime rock, and has just struck a soft slate of soap stone, with strong evidences of sandstone. These indications are pronounced by oil men to be highly significant of oil. These discoveries, if they serve no other purpose, add various items of interest to the 'testimony of the rocks'."

The store of S. M. Rowe, of Lake Mills, caught fire on the morning of the 8th inst. and was totally destroyed. The upper part of the building was occupied by his family as a dwelling. Insurance on the goods, \$1,500; on the building, \$1,000. Part of the goods, furniture and clothing were saved.

Mrs. Swisselm's Opinion of the White House.

In a letter to the New York *Tribune*, Mrs. Jane G. Swisselm says:

Then again, the dignity of the Presidential office would seem to require that there should be some decent, comfortable ante room, in which persons having business with the President might sit down to enjoy Heaven's light and air, and get a drink of water, if thirsty. The visitors to the head of departments are thus accommodated, while ladies waiting to see the President stand sometimes all day, or sit on the floor, in a dark hall or room, without an outside door or window. The room used as a waiting room in the Executive Mansion is separated from the southern half of the house by a passage or partition the upper part of which is glass, and affords a view of six inches of the top of two windows. The one door opens into a dark, unventilated hall and the air is both so stifling when crowded.

In the room are two old sofas worth about \$12 each; a pair of old fashioned side tables one of them with a front leg broken off; an old secretary and center table, and a half dozen chairs with the fringed remains of cane bottoms. The entire furniture would not bring \$100 at auction, and there are seats for just 6 persons in these third rate boarding house apartments. This "White House" is a disgrace to the nation, with its stone walls painted to imitate marble—with its tawdry gilding, showy upholstery, and disregard of the comfort, health and convenience of the people called to it on legitimate business.

Let the people furnish the President of the United States with office accommodations commensurate with the business of his office, and a competent official assistant. The business of the nation demands it.

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The Janesville Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

Letter from the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
Editors Gazette:—The thermometer indicates that mercury is on the rise as well as gold, and we are in the midst of the heated term. For nearly two weeks the heat has been oppressive and seems to have driven all life and animation out of the people. The anniversary of our nation's independence is at hand, and no steps have been taken to have it celebrated in a becoming manner in the national capital. If ever a people had cause to celebrate such a day, we have, and yet so dull and lifeless have we become, that we are hardly aware of the approach of that important day.

The truth is, the people of this metropolis have become surfeited with excitement and parades, and there seems to be a strong and growing inclination to wish for real peace and quiet. We wish the soldiers, and all the pomp, parade and paraphernalia of war to vanish from our midst quickly, and we care not how quickly.

The great review was a "big thing," but before it was fully over it proved a costly review to the people of this city. The letting loose of 200,000 soldiers, raiders and bummers in our midst, caused no little trouble to the police and guards to preserve peace and quiet. Most of the men were well behaved, but there were many who fancied themselves still in the South, and houses were ransacked and gardens were demolished and destroyed. The men seemed half starved, and for a few days the price of every thing eatable rose rapidly. Market-stalls and baker's shops were quickly emptied, and many families dependent on bakers for their bread, were thrown upon extremely short rations. We want no more reviews: any other city in the Union is welcome to the grand sights. We wish to get down to the bottom, as rapidly as possible, where we shall not be compelled to pay three or four prices for all we get to eat.

Gold seems to go upward with the heat, and many are at a loss to know why it is so. The fact is that we are bringing from Europe now much more than we are selling to her. While such is the case, we shall be compelled to send gold abroad to pay the balance of trade against us. Europe holds nearly \$400,000,000 of our 5-20s and other national securities, and we have to send the gold abroad to pay the interest.

Notwithstanding the recent heavy fall in the price of breadstuffs at home they are still too high for profitable exportation abroad. Flour in New York has gone below \$5.00 per barrel, and yet it is too high for sale abroad. How long shall we pursue that policy which makes us dependent on a market thousands of miles away, for the sale of a small surplus of our agricultural produce, and have that result regulate the price of the millions upon millions of bushels of grain consumed at home?—

Before the breaking out of the rebellion the cotton crop of this country had reached an average of 5,000,000 of bales per annum. Three-fourths of this was exported raw to keep English and French factories at work and add to the material wealth of those nations. Had it been manufactured at home, the number of people employed directly and indirectly in that manufacture, would have constituted a population large enough to have consumed every bushel of wheat, every barrel of beef and pork and every pound of cheese and butter we had for export. These people would have to be housed, clothed, supplied with shoes, books, papers, furniture, &c., and this again would employ a large population in supplying their wants, and this would add to the material wealth of the country immensely. Our cotton, if exported at all, would go abroad in a manufactured state, and this would double the value of our exports from this article alone.

OBSERVER.

Letter from Harmony.
HARMONY, June 18, 1865.
Editors Gazette:—Will a brief pen-chat with a friend in Harmony prove acceptable to you? Although dwelling in such close proximity to your fair city, that the shining of our little light is somewhat dimmed by the brilliancy of yours, we still do not wish to be considered as totally extinguished, so please rest assured that Harmony "still lives."

What a brightening up there has been of Dame Nature's dusty face since the copious showers of yesterday and to-day. As we write this evening, the sun is sinking in the west, and casts over all a delicious golden haze, and every leaf upon lilac, locust and jessamine, washed clean by the falling raindrops, seems instinct with life and animation.

Farmers in this vicinity have been enriched thousands of dollars within the last two weeks, and it is to be hoped that now, complaining tongues will be silenced, for verily, "He sendeth the rain in due season," and "Knoweth more of all our needs than all our prayers have told."

By the way, we yesterday visited the public schools of Janesville and we cannot help expressing an opinion of the same. Catching a glimpse of the High School cupola gleaming in the morning sunlight, our feet were soon journeying thitherward. Ere entering the noble edifice, we could but be impressed with its fine locality. Crowning the most lofty of a long range of hills, it catches the fresh breezes blowing up from the broad valley of our winding old Rock, and better than all else

"The trees fold their green arms around it. The trees a century old, And the winds go chunting through them, And the sunbeams drop their gold."

As we stood in the refreshing shade of the towering oaks and contemplated the many beauties around us, there arose in the mind in strong contrast, visions of certain little, hot, brick and frame school-houses, so many of which dot our treeless western prairies. When will district school officers appreciate the necessity of shading and otherwise beautifying their school grounds.

In the general arrangement of the schools there were plainly manifested the effects of good discipline, and the teachers seem to be doing a good work under the supervision of Prof. Hutchins.

Although our friend from Bradford may consider us plebeian in taste and lacking in discernment, we acknowledge we searched in vain for that want of "neatness and genuine refinement." On the contrary we were surprised that among three or four hundred pupils, gathered in from every grade of society, there should be exhibited

so great a degree of refinement. "Ergo" speaks of the rudeness of climbing trees and wading mud-puddles. He forgets that the stricken blind could not engage in such gay sports if they would, and hence invidious comparisons should not be drawn. As for tree-climbing, thank God! there are trees to climb, and girls left not too prim and starched-up to climb them. If it were not for endangering life and limb, we would like to give the girls "open season," to the cosy nooks among the green clustering branches, and free privilege to prepare their lessons up in the tree-tops among the robins and bobolinks.

There would be fewer cobwebs in their brains, and less burning of the "midnight oil" over abstruse Geometric problems. Moreover, that individual deserves to be "re-educated" in the fundamental principles of morality and religion, who would under any circumstances "wist to be struck blind." In conclusion we would say, citizens of Janesville, give free support to your public schools, and coming generations, whose foot-falls are even now heard marching up to take your places on the broad highway of Time, will shower blessings upon you. Yours,

A.

Grant and Sherman at West Point.

The Army and Navy Journal says:

"The annual examination of the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point excites unusual attention this year, both on account of the general interest which the war has awakened in the subject of military education, and owing to the fact that those two honored graduates of the Academy—Lieutenant General Grant and Major General Sherman—have improved the occasion of the examination to return, for the first time in many years, to the scene of their early studies. It stands on record that neither of these distinguished officers were among the 'good boys' of the institute, General Sherman standing No. 124 in the order of good behavior, and General Grant falling as low as 147—so near the bottom that he must at times have had visions of falling out altogether.

In the matter of scholarship, too, neither of them attained a place among the honored five—waiting until after years should give full development to their abilities before winning their stars. General Sherman, who stood the first year at No. 9, did, indeed, graduate No. 6; but the juvenile Grant, commencing with twenty-three others above him, rose finally only to No. 21, at which rank he graduated in 1854. His strong points were mathematics, in which he stood No. 10, and engineering, No. 16. In philosophy he rose to No. 15, and in mineralogy and geology, No. 17. The fact that he could not rise above the grade of 44 in French, shows an early linguistic deficiency, to which phonology would charge the reticence of late years. In drawing, Grant stood No. 23; in chemistry, 22; in ethics, 28; in artillery tactics, 23; and in infantry tactics, 28. Sherman was better in scholarship than in behavior, standing 7 in engineering, 6 in ethics, 8 in artillery, and 12 in infantry tactics, and 4 in mineralogy and geology. Among Grant's classmates were Generals Franklin, Reynolds, Hardee, Peck, Steele, Judah, Ingalls, Potter, Dent (his brother-in-law) and Hamilton. Generals Rosecrans, Van Vliet, Wright, Seth Williams, Newton, A. P. Howe, Jones, Thomas, Richardson, Doubleday, N. J. T. Dana and John Pope, were contemporaries with him at the Academy, but in other classes, as also the rebel Generals G. W. Smith, Bushrod Johnson, Mansfield Lovell and Longstreet.

It is gratifying to the friends of the Military Academy that both General Grant and General Sherman retain a lively sense of the advantages they derived from the institution. Both urge upon the Board of Visitors the importance of increasing the number of cadets to meet the requirements of an enlarged army.

A Lady Professor of Astronomy.

From the New York Evening Post.]

Miss Maria Mitchell will assume the duties of Professor of Astronomy at the Vassar Female College, in Poughkeepsie, in September next. The appointment of this lady to a position so honorable and useful is a proper tribute to her scientific acquirements. It is also a recognition of woman's fitness for responsible trusts which have hitherto been confided only to the male sex.

Miss Mitchell is a daughter of William Mitchell, formerly of Nantucket, now of Lynn, Massachusetts, and her astronomical studies have been pursued under all the advantages which could have been derived. Her discovery of a comet, still known by her name, procured her the gift of a gold medal from the King of Denmark, and her observations have been awarded the highest praise by the sages of Europe and the United States.

General Sherman, directly, and by implication in these remarks and assertions, does not injustice, and makes assertions without knowledge of circumstances and which are not borne out by facts.

General Thomas has assured you that I obeyed orders strictly, and I consider it a duty I owe to myself to state that I am ready to prove and show, I think, to your satisfaction: First, that had I obeyed General Sherman's orders, Davis would in all probability have escaped. Second, that had not Sherman's orders, proclaiming that peace had been restored "from the Potomac to the Rio grande," been received when they were, Davis would most likely have been captured by my cavalry in April, such was the disposition I had made of my command for that and other purposes; and Third, that had I not afterward by direction, paid no attention to General Sherman's orders, Davis, in all human probability, would have escaped to the Mississippi river un molested.

The object of General Sherman, when he wrote that letter, was evidently to throw the responsibility of the escape of Davis upon myself; and inasmuch as his letter has been published to the world, and the poison has been imbibed by the public mind, I have to ask that this statement be given to the public as the antidote.

GEORGE STONEMAN, Major General.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

A newspaper correspondent in Kansas writes:

Men move toward the setting sun as surely as an apple falls to the ground or water seeks its level.

To the coming migration—which will eclipse all we have seen in the past—the west holds out her hospitable arms. Here are ample room and verge enough. Here are the measureless prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, Minnesota and Dacotah, Washington and Oregon, where earth is so rich that "if you tickle the soil with a hoe, she laughs with a harvest." Here are the gulches and canons of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana, the largest, the richest, and the most varied mineral region of the whole world; a region which is to pay the national debt; to establish a new empire; to astonish America and mankind by its incalculable wealth, and to hasten forward that most stupendous and magnificent of all material enterprises ever accomplished by man—the great Pacific railroad of the future.

The President is stated to be almost overwhelmed by politicians from every section,

and the Postoffice.

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Arrest of John Mitchell.

Mr. John Mitchell, one of the Editors of the New York Daily News, and recently one of the Richmond papers, was arrested yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and sent to Fort Monroe. The public was informed of the fact by the News office, on which was printed the announcement that John Mitchell had been arrested by military power and carried off. Naturally among his friends this summary proceeding caused considerable surprise and more alarm. Neither surprise nor alarm were, however, of the least avail. Mr. Mitchell's career suddenly ended, and the world moves on.

The facts connected with the arrest are as follows: It had been determined, a week ago by the Washington authorities, that Mr. Mitchell's arrest should be speedily made, and his journalistic opportunities suspended for the present. For reasons entirely satisfactory, the matter was deferred until yesterday, when Gen. Dix detailed Lieut. Wm. H. Morris, of the Twentieth New York Battery, and Detectors Elder and Kalso, as the capturing party. Taking a carriage they rode to the office of the News. They were shown the office of the proprietor, Mr. Benjamin Wood, to whom they simply remarked that they desired to see Mr. Mitchell. This being a matter of frequent occurrence excited no apprehension in Mr. Wood's mind, and he conducted them to the adjoining office, in which sat the object of their visit busily engaged in writing.

Touching him on the shoulder, one of the officers announced his errand, when Mr. Mitchell desired him to remove his hand, and Lieut. Morris interfering said: "Take your hand off officer; Mr. Mitchell will go with you without any difficulty." Entering the office of Mr. Wood, Mr. Mitchell said: "I'm arrested," to which Mr. Wood replied that he deemed it an outrage, and that he extremely regretted it. Without further words and without delay, Mr. Mitchell went to the door, entered the carriage with the party, and was driven to headquarters. He was there informed as to the nature of the order received by Gen. Dix, which was peremptory and entirely without discretionary power, and then was taken quietly to the small boat of the General's private steamer, the *Burke*, which lay with steam up in the North River, waiting for her solitary passengers.

Information of every kind is denied the press by the officers on duty at headquarters. Whether they know any whereabouts of him, is a matter of question; but their orders are precise, and they cannot break them, even to oblige the public.

The more intimate political friends of Mr. Mitchell have been in readiness for this phase in his checkered career, and it is said that a *habeas* was prepared for the emergency; but, unfortunately for him, long before his friends knew of his apprehension, he was gone, and the places which knew him before, knew him no more thereafter.

It is believed by many that a letter written by Mr. Mitchell in yesterday's *News* was the immediate cause of his arrest. The letter closes thus:

"I asked leave of nobody to come to this city and to write in the *News*. Further, I do not conceive myself to be here, and going at large, by virtue of the 'amnesty' that some papers have mentioned. Neither have I asked for the pardon; and I trust the President will not pardon a man until I shall have been first convicted of something. I should be obliged, with thanks for his politeness, to decline it. He is very kind, but I do not use the article."

Unless we are greatly mistaken, we think it will be found that Mr. Mitchell is held to answer for giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, especially in regard to the treatment of our prisoners. The government, we have been informed, is in possession of testimony on this subject, which made his arrest a matter of absolute necessity.

We understand that Mr. Mitchell's family will reach this city from the South today or to-morrow.—*New York Times*, 15th.

—Brooklyn Standard.

Offices No. 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee, J. A. French, Agent. No. 3 Hyatt House Block, Janesville. H. M. Wright, Agent. April 26, 1865.

—Morell's ELECTRA MAGNETIC FLUID.

It has been a settled scientific fact that disease is the result of the disturbance of the magnetic forces of the system. That being the case, the natural conclusion would necessarily be, that that which will restore a perfect circulation must be a specific. This is the electric magnetic fluid effect, on applying it simply to the surface. Its powers are truly marvelous.

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